

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BOARD OF ELECTIONS
District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Date February 5, 1971-8:15 AM
Petition No. 1
Party D.C. Statehood Party

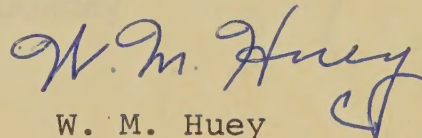
Mr. Julius W. Hobson
102 G Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Receipt is acknowledged of Affidavit of Candidate and Nominating Petition consisting of 325 pages, for the General Election to be held on March 23, 1971 for the office of District of Columbia Delegate to the House of Representatives.

Receipt is acknowledged of filing fee of \$100.00 by check drawn on American Security and Trust Company.

The affidavit and petition are received subject to determination by the Board of Elections that they comply with the D. C. Election Act and Title 37 of the D. C. Rules and Regulations, Board of Elections.


W. M. Huey
Executive Secretary

D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY
Dupont Circle Building
1346 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

January 31, 1972

MEMO TO STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

The Candidate Search Committee formed at the January Steering Committee Meeting is asking anyone who is thinking of being the D.C. Statehood Party candidate for non-voting delegate to do the following two things by Sunday, Feb. 13 (the date of the next Steering Committee Meeting):

1. Give us a double-spaced biography not more than two pages long.
2. Be sure you are registered D.C. Statehood.

We have not had, and do not now plan to have, a DCSTP registration drive, so we have fewer than 100 registered voters. Therefore it makes sense to select our candidate for delegate at a Convention (in which D.C. Statehood-registered people and others can participate - although, according to by-laws to be adopted, those registered DCSTP will have more influence on decisions) rather than by primary. It is, however, required that all official parties in D.C. participate in primary elections.

So it is expected that a democratically-selected D.C. Statehood Party-endorsed candidate for delegate will emerge from our Convention on February 26 at Brent School - and that this name will then be placed on the DCSTP primary ballot in fulfillment of the requirement.

During the ten days before the convention we will schedule meetings at which you and other DCSTP people can talk with and about the potential delegate candidates of the D.C. Statehood Party.

If you have further questions about the candidate search process; call us.

Carleen Pertschuk
Anton Wood
Laurie Wright

293-6976

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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Washington, D. C. 20004

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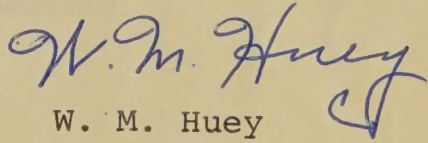
Mr. Julius W. Hobson
102 G Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Receipt is acknowledged of Affidavit of Candidate and Nominating Petition consisting of 325 pages, for the General Election to be held on March 23, 1971 for the office of District of Columbia Delegate to the House of Representatives.

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W. M. Huey
Executive Secretary

LAW OFFICES OF
DOWDEY, LEVY & COHEN

LANDON G. DOWDEY
S. DAVID LEVY
NEIL J. COHEN

2812 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
202 965-1144

February 10, 1971

Mr. Phil Patterson
Envirometrics
1100 17th Street, N.W.
Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Phil:

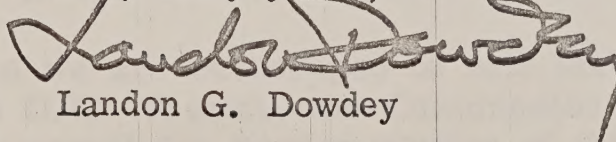
Here are copies of what I presented today.

We agreed to submit proposal by March 2, 1971.

You should get in touch with Commission Counsel, Douglas Schneider, Room 316, 1625 I Street, N.W., Tel. 382-4865 to arrange for any conferences you think desirable with Staff, D.C. Transit or Vorhees. I will probably not be able to attend any of these conferences. If you let me know when they are scheduled, however, I will attend if possible.

Also, please send a note to Mr. Schneider informing him of the proper name of the publication from which the little map was taken.

Very truly yours,


Landon G. Dowdey

cc: Douglas Schneider, Esq.
Mr. Julius Hobson

OPENING STATEMENT

We appear here this morning without prejudice to our previously stated position:

1. That the so-called Voorhees report is a totally inadequate response to the mandate of the Court of Appeals and
2. That uncritical sponsorship of the Voorhees report by the Commission Staff represents a complete failure on their part to give adequate protection to the public interest.

The evidence that has been developed since we absented ourselves from these hearings seems to have validated these objections we made at the outset. Furthermore, it seems to us that the study and the inquiry thus far have been seriously hampered by the failure to consider the philosophical objectives to be achieved by a rate structure.

Bonbright, p. 292

The last mentioned criteria formed the very heart of our contentions in the Payne case.

Payne Brief, p. 13

Payne Decision, p. 32 and p. 36.

This aspect of the problem has been given only superficial treatment at best in the evidence adduced at these hearings so far.

Nevertheless we are encouraged to note that at the behest of Mr. Steen and D.C. Transit, the Commission has under consideration a proposal for further studies of this important matter of pricing urban transit services.

We have noticed too that the Commission seems to be interested in the scope of any such further studies and the manner in which they should be conducted.

With respect to this later concern we think we can be of some help.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Julius Hobson, Economist and Statistician, and Mr. Philip D. Patterson, Jr., Urban Economist. These gentlemen have agreed to draft and submit to the Commission a concrete and detailed proposal of exactly what we believe a proper and adequate study of urban transit pricing in the Washington Metropolitan Area should embrace.

Dear Julius -

Sorry I've been out of town
(still up here in N.Y.) and not able to
work in your campaign. Want to wish
you success and am enclosing a small
check which I hope will help.

I'll be voting on Tuesday
and hope the news Tuesday night
will cause rejoicing at your headquarters.

Best to Julia - and all

Good luck -

Peace & Power -

Jeri Calabrese

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J. M.
 3/22/13.
 6:00 PM.

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March 21, 1971

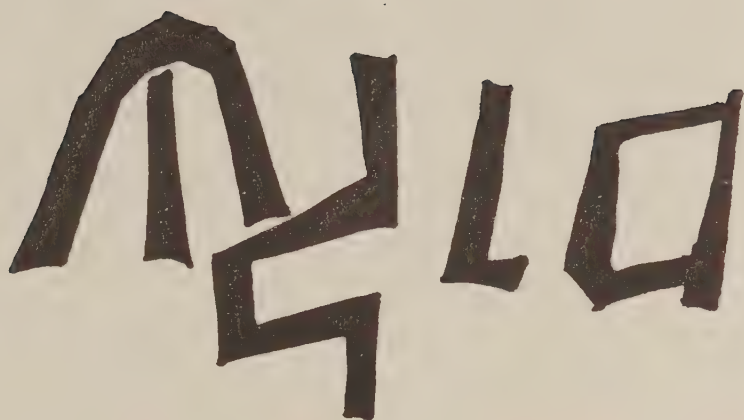
Dear Mr. Hobson,

Congratulations on the campaign you have waged. I know you have impressed many people and I only hope it shows up favorably in the polls. We have three Kobron votes in the family since my daughter at the University of Wisconsin is voting by absentee ballot. The best of luck to you.

Sincerely,

Ann Smith

5334 32nd St. N.W.
DC 20015.



Joel Jackson

ONE OF A SERIES DESIGNED FOR CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR PEACE
1015 NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE, SOUTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MORRIS ASSOCIATES INC.
Governmental Affairs Consultants

Georgetown Building
2233 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Telephone
202 337-0991

3/21

Good Luck!

J. Mark Morris

- March 23, 1971

Julius Hobson + Statehood Party,

Thanks for trying. - hope this will
help.

Patricia Stratman

\$5.00

1634 19th St. N.W.

DC 20007

LAW OFFICES OF
DOWDEY, LEVY & COHEN

LANDON G. DOWDEY
S. DAVID LEVY
NEIL J. COHEN

2812 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
202 965-1144

January 10, 1971

Julius Rosenberg
200 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julius:

I thought you might be interested in this.

Landon G. Dowdey/ck

This proposal concerns an experiment for community participation in socially significant litigation.

Some of the most profound changes in our society have come about through recent court decisions. Desegregation, reapportionment, and the recognition of many new rights for the poor and oppressed have all been secured by litigation. Yet there has been little if any popular involvement in these revolutionary events.

There are, of course, many inhibiting factors to popular participation in the affairs of the judicial branch. To begin with, it is designedly insulated from the day to day ebb and flow of the popular will by the Constitution. Procedural complexities, esoteric jargon, legal ethics, a historical perspective and a scholarly interest in subtle nuances of a problem also tend to make litigation an aristocratic game.

On the other hand, despite all these insulating factors, the court room still remains a place of high socio-drama for the masses. Issues that agitate the community are acted out, not in sham, but in deadly earnest, for everyone to see and argue and talk about with their friends and neighbors. The continuing interest of the American public in this real-life folk theatre is attested by its frequent use as a format in TV shows, movies, and on the legitimate stage.

At a more proximate level this community interest is illustrated by packed courtrooms at trials involving controversial figures or popular causes, and by the notoriety that frequently attaches to the name of a plaintiff in an important case.

Nevertheless, for want of a famous name or an organized participation effort, litigation affecting large numbers of people and social issues of enormous importance frequently go unnoticed by the public. Consider the lead paragraph of a recent Washington Post news report:

"A law suit filed here without fanfare last week is a potential economic diaster for the landlords who operate Washington's thousands of substandard apartment dwellings..."

This particular suit involved 27 tenants who sued on behalf of all other tenants in the city to recover \$5 million or more paid to landlords who had been denied apartment house licenses because of housing code violations. (See attached clipping).

Why was there so little fanfare? Analysis of this case and a number of others shows:

(a) Lawyers will seldom if ever do anything to involve a large group of clients in litigation. This reluctance stems from ethical concerns, their habits of dealing with more sophisticated clients, and the heavy administrative burden of communicating with a large number of people. Most of these cases involve pioneering legal efforts for lawyers with only a small hope of ever being compensated for their work. The lawyer is usually engaged by one or two organization leaders. In order to conserve precious time needed to prepare the case, he prefers to limit his dealings to as few people as possible.

(b) The organization is usually staffed by volunteers whose interests are likely to be restricted to more pressing, readily understood or local activities. Moreover, these organizations usually have many other competing interests that prevent them from devoting much organizational time to a lawsuit. The Democratic Central Committee, for example, has done a lot of litigating in the transit field, but because of competing priorities, its organizational participation is usually restricted to press conferences.

Under this proposal paid staff assistance would be provided to organizations or groups engaged in socially significant litigation.

The purpose would be, by raising the level of community participation, to:

- (a) educate the public to the exploitive practice involved in the litigation ,
- (b) encourage intelligent resistance among exploited individuals and groups,
- (c) build up new forces for combatting the problem outside the courtroom.

A principal means of involvement would be wide-spread joinder of grass-roots neighborhood people as parties. The primary victims of the oppressive practice would be the chief litigants. Because of their somewhat prestigious status, whatever was communicated to the parties about their lawsuit would surely be passed on in their neighborhood, at

work, or wherever they were known.

Staff time would be concerned primarily with the parties, using each court action—pleadings, motions, depositions, hearings, trials—as a new occasion for a better understanding of their problem and its changing dynamic. Other happenings outside the court action related to the particular problem would also be used as other occasions for relating information to a vitally interested group.

Inasmuch as this litigation would already have been initiated by an existing organization with an established relationship to counsel, there would be no legal ethics problem involved in expanding the number of parties. Costs and expenses would have been secured, or agreements for reimbursement obtained, from the initiating organizational client. They or persons closely associated with them, would be broadly representative of the class of persons for whose benefit the suit is brought. Fees, if a fund is involved, would be fixed by the court. If not, the fee agreement would be with the organization.

February, 1971


Dear Neighbor:

Many people in the community have asked how they can best help me in my campaign for Congress and increase the District's chances for Statehood and victory at the polls on March 23, 1971. We are grateful for your interest and support. In addition to working as a volunteer and voting on March 23, everyone can contribute in the following ways:

- o We need help in fund raising. The first Hobson-Statehood Party will be held at the Sonesta Hotel, 14th and Thomas Circle, N.W. in the Grand Salon from 8:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. on Wednesday, February 17. We will ask for a donation of \$5.00 per person for the dance (cash bar), tickets available at the Statehood Party Office, phone 628-2097. Charles Cassell has agreed to be the Master of Ceremonies with a surprise program--including the "Statehouse Five" -- scheduled at 10:00 p.m. You can help sell tickets to all of your friends. Remind government employees that the Hatch Act permits both Federal and District employees to attend the dance but does not allow them to sell tickets.
- o A second important community supported fund raising effort has been designated as STATEHOOD DAY, Saturday, March 6. On STATEHOOD DAY we hope all friends of the Statehood effort will do their own thing and give individual parties around the District. These parties can range with your imagination; a morning coffee, an afternoon children's art show or play, an evening cocktail party or dinner -- contributions to be donated to the D.C. Statehood Party. Call Party headquarters (628-2097) for more information and a sample invitation, to help you organize a STATEHOOD DAY party.

Join with us -- WE ARE TOGETHER. We need your help as well as your vote. Our campaign depends upon District Volunteers; not on paid "consultants" from outside our city.

Sincerely yours,



Julius W. Hobson
D.C. Statehood Party
Candidate for Congress

5.00 Contribution From:

Mr. Armand Labat

4128 Arkansas Ave. N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20011

3-18-71

Dear Mr Hobson,

My sincere respect for the honesty in expressing some political views which will doubtlessly cost you some votes, and the way in which you explain and share your ideas with others that lack your intellectual background. I feel sorry to have the Dutch nationality only because I cannot vote for you and sorry not to be rich because I cannot contribute more for your campaign. Sincerely,

Wter Harst

(Wendela ter Harst -) 1445 44th St NW
Washington DC 20002

Isabelle Foote
1420 N Street, N. W., Apt. 515
Washington, D. C. 20005
3-16-71

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr Hobson,

Your participation in the program over
WTTG on Sat. night, I hope, impressed other
voters in D. C. the same as it did me.
As a consequence of which (again I hope)
you should win the election for D. C.
Delegate to Congress.

You really put the other candidates to
shame -- that is, the lucidity of your
statements, compared to the garbled way
those of the others came across.

More power to you in your efforts!
I hope you win. The city needs a worker
like you. Personally, I think you are a
bit too belligerent and perhaps too subtle
for the run of the mill voter. Perhaps
your honesty and fairness wouldn't
permit you to be any other way.

Good luck to you.

Sincerely,
Isabelle Foote

ENA M. BURKE.

312 35th St. NE
Wash. DC 20019

My dear Mr. Hobson:

Sock it to them! Wish that at this time I could contribute more to your expenses (and I know of all your previous litigations and the expenses involved) but this just indicates my commitment to you. Hope the the blacks are intelligent enough to realize what you are offering. (I doubt it) but I'm with you all the way.

Sincerely,
Ena M. Burke

D. C. Statehood Party
Hobson for Congress
1017 K St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

March 19, 1971

Dear Mr. Hobson:

As one of your former co-workers at the Library of Congress, L. R. S., and friends, I have followed with considerable interest and admiration your brave, pioneering crusade to bring some dignity, pride and ^(liveability) ~~(meaning)~~ to people in Washington, D. C., black, white, etc.

I'm not sure I have agreed to everything you have said and the particular phraseology you used, ^{but} particularly ^{others} what many might have said had they been as concerned and perhaps overwrought (if that is possible) over injustices long ignored and continued.

Anyway, here is a small contribution of \$30 toward your campaign which I hope is successful.

As you probably know I am retired and supposed to be "over the hill," but I can still hear, see, etc.

Yours Sincerely,
Warren W. Scott
2603 Taylor Rd S.E.
Wash. D. C. 20020

D.C. DEFENSE COMMITTEE
245 Second Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002.
202/543-1457

March 19, 1971

Dear Friends:

The Defense Committee, originally known as the Washington's Birthday Defense Committee, has expanded, reorganized, and changed its name. We want to share these developments with you.

Structurally, we are now functioning with five teams: fund-raising, media, publications, speakers, special projects. These teams work in conjunction with a steering committee for over-all coordination and decision-making. The office continues to act as a clearing house for information--- yours as well as ours---and Peggy Shaker is managing operations there.

Our expansion is in terms of vision and community - not just numbers. While our primary concern has been to assist in the defense of the Berrigans and their associates, we also see the need to stand in solidarity with and in support of all people suffering oppression. As we grow in a sense of community, we also grow in the realization of the need to forge links with others who share the same concerns.

You will be hearing from us again, soon. Please let us hear from you---if we can help you or you can help us.

The D.C. Defense Committee

March 19, 1971

Mr. John Corporon
Vice President - General Manager
WTOP TV
4001 Brandywine St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Sir,

The supercilious and irresponsible comments made by Misterns Kameny, Hobson and Fauntroy on the Thursday March 18th morning TV program HARAMBEE regarding Turkey, its role in the American drug problem and ways to remedy the situation have caused concern and shock to many Turkish-American and Turkish residents in this area. This letter is being written as a token expression of this concern and shock.

Poppy is grown in Turkey under government control and as raw material for international pharmaceutical industry. It also happens to be the only livelihood of many poor villagers. Growers who fail to sell ALL of their crop to the government face stiff penalties. In addition, Turkish borders are heavily patrolled against smuggling poppy out of the country.

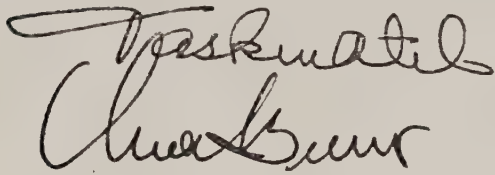
In spite of the strict controls involved, some growers attempt and succeed in illicit trade, much the same way bookies continue to operate in this country despite the laws and restrictions.

We wonder how the remedy of defoliation of these poppy fields suggested by these congressional candidates for the District of Columbia is going to be done? Is the US Government to send planes to Turkey and dump chemicals over these fields? How are the fields of illicit growers to be separated from those belonging to honest and hard-working people?

If America, vastly richer and more powerful than Turkey, cannot control the drug problem in this country, what more is the Turkish Government expected to do through means of application of economic and military sanctions as suggested by these gentlemen.

Turkish-American votes are negligible in this area and throughout this country. Hence these gentlemen are justified in feeling comfortable in expressing such opinions. However, it must be evident to anyone who can think and project, that persons who can make ridiculous statements such as these cannot be capable of solving other problems facing the United States.

Sincerely yours,

The block contains two handwritten signatures in cursive. The first signature, 'Taskin Atil', is written in a fluid, connected script. The second signature, 'Unal Bener', is also in cursive and appears to be written below the first one.

Taskin Atil
Unal Bener

LAW OFFICES OF
DOWDEY, LEVY & COHEN

LANDON G. DOWDEY
S. DAVID LEVY
NEIL J. COHEN

2812 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
202 965-1144

March 16, 1971

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality
Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C.

We have made the following disbursements for
your account:

Balance due, per statement of March 9, 1971	\$658.81
--	----------

This week we expect to make the following
additional disbursements for your account:

Printing petition for certioriori to the Supreme Court; estimate, COD, Friday, March 19, 1971	\$300.00
Clerk's fee, U.S. Supreme Court, payable Friday, March 19, 1971	\$100.00
	<u>\$400.00</u>

Balance due Friday, March 19, 1971	\$1058.81
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TELEPHONE MESSAGE

For _____ Room _____

Walter Mylecraine

Received by _____

Received at _____ o'clock. Date _____

LAW OFFICES OF
DOWDEY, LEVY & COHEN

LONDON G. DOWDEY
S. DAVID LEVY
NEIL J. COHEN

2812 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
202 965-1144

February 9, 1971

Mr. Julius Hobson
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C.

We have made the following disbursements on your account
in connection with Hobson, et al. v. Board of Elections, U.S. Court
of Appeals, No. 71-1009,

1. Xeroxing:

1/18-1/21, DL&C	\$ 31.90
1/22 DL&C	12.00
1/25-1/28, DL&C	12.00
1/21, Liturgical Conf.	24.00
1/21, Copies Unlimited	29.90
1/27, Bar Ass'n Library	2.70
1/28, USDC, Texas	8.00
	<hr/>
	\$120.50

2. Printing and Binding

Metrographics:

1/21	\$ 15.60
1/30	194.90
	<hr/>
	\$210.50

3. Typing, etc.

M. Korenyi \$120.00

\$451.00 Total

Balance due from
previous statement
(1/15)

\$386.11
\$837.11 Total due.

Your check in the above amount would be greatly appreciated.

Julius

*PAID - 2/24/71
\$400.00*

*Myler and
Pay
this*

LAW OFFICES OF
DOWDEY, LEVY & COHEN

LANDON G. DOWDEY
S. DAVID LEVY
NEIL J. COHEN

2812 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
202 965-1144

January 15, 1971

Mr. Julius Hobson
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

We have made the following disbursements for your account in connection with Hobson, et al. v. Board of Elections, CA No. 3340-70.

1.	Paid Hotel Sonesta:		
	1/5/71 Bankamericard	\$81.89	
	Cash	27.30	
	1/6/71 Cash	<u>14.14</u>	<u>\$123.33</u>
2.	Court Costs		
	1/6/71 Clerk-USDC, Cash	1.25	
	1/6/71 Clerk-USDC, DLC Check	5.00	
	1/6/71 Clerk, US App DC		
	DLC Check	<u>25.00</u>	<u>31.25</u>
3.	Duplicating & Binding		
	1/6/71 Bar Ass'n Library		
	(copies)	6.90	
	Cash (copies)	5.70	
	Xeroxing -600 copies	60.00	
	AU Law Library (copies)	10.60	
	Metrographics -binding	<u>9.72</u>	<u>92.92</u>
4.	1/3-1/6/71 LGD, Misc.		
	Cash Expenditures, Cabs, etc.		<u>12.50</u>
5.	Typing, Typesetting, Collating, etc.		
	Joan Fox	99.75	
	Cheryl Keller	120.00	
	Marilyn Korenyi	<u>75.00</u>	<u>294.75</u>

Total Disbursements:	<u>\$554.75</u>
Credit from Previous Statement:	<u>168.64</u>
Balance Due:	<u>386.11</u>

Your check in the above amount would be greatly appreciated.

Another contribution.

Yesterday I was East

and today I'm west,

road - I have decided

that my - probably family
will not be as much affected

Mental / Physical / Spiritual & Intellectual /
Health.

I thank you.

2.00

A Freeman
3520 22nd St, SE #103 20020

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

EMPLOYEE LETTER

Washington, D. C. 20415

March 2, 1971

LETTER NO. B-543

SUBJECT: Voting in D.C. Election on March 23, 1971

I want to remind all Commission employees residing in the District of Columbia of the election on Tuesday, March 23, 1971, to choose a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. This election marks the first opportunity in almost one hundred years for citizens of the District to choose their own representative in Congress.

Polls will be open throughout the District from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Generally, voters working for the Commission will not be granted administrative leave because they will have over three hours in which to vote after they leave work. Under exceptional circumstances an employee may be excused for whatever time as may be needed to enable him to vote, depending upon the particular circumstances in his individual case. These exceptions must be approved by the division chief or the staff official reporting to the Executive Director.

I urge you to exercise your right to vote in this historic election.



Nicholas J. Oganovic
Executive Director

DISTRIBUTION: B

P.S

LETTER EXPIRES: April 1, 1971

Porter Sargent

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER
TO PARENTS AND SCHOOLS

11 BEACON STREET

Boston, Mass.

02108

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
SARGENT'S HANDBOOKS

June 1, 1971

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
300 M St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I well remember your helpful and significant contribution to "The Black Power Revolt" when Mr. Barbour was a full time employee of this office. Actually, Mr. Barbour has since found full time employment as a college teacher, and we greatly miss his presence and his astute insight into the publishing field.

We are, this year, rather reducing the number of volumes in the Extending Horizons Series and feel that commitments are quite fully made for the next many months.

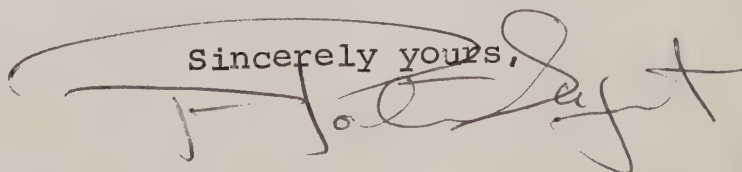
Because I have such high esteem for your work and real positive response to your outline as sent me for the book on "May Day Demonstrations", I am very anxious to make further suggestions, but I am first turning this over to Floyd in the hope that he may be able to find appropriate outlets to it or to make suggestions as to channels to which you might move.

I am sure, however, that you are contacting other effective publishers and wish you every success with the book. Perhaps we will be placing our order for at least a half dozen copies on publication and wish to give it every help that we can on the outside, but we must regretfully decline the opportunity to consider it for this office at the present time.

Have you tried Grossman Publishers, Inc., 125A E. 19 St., New York, N.Y. 10002?

FPS:MH

Sincerely yours,



P.S. Willis Truitt is also teaching full time at University of So. Florida.



WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024

TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

May 29, 1971

Miss Jean Highland
Senior Editor
Bantam Book Company
666 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N. Y. 10019

Dear Miss Highland;

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, enclosed is the outline of the book we purpose to publish. It deals with what we call the "week they suspended the Constitution in the Nation's Capitol".

This outline represents a unique and cooperative effort on the part of many people involved in the May Day Demonstrations. It will not be just another rehash of magazine articles and newspaper stories, but rather an account based on personal experiences, which we hope will convey the danger inherent in the official response to the peace effort in this country.

I hope you will be able to help us with this publication or make some suggestions as to how we may go about getting favorable consideration and an early publishing date.

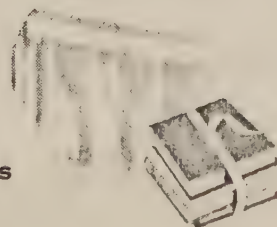
There are some very knowledgable people involved in the preparation of this material. I will not bore you with the details now but if we can do business we will be glad to meet with you there in New York City for further discussions.

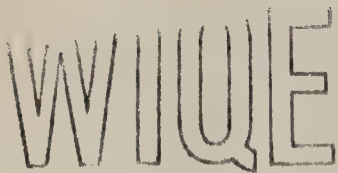
We look forward to an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Julius W. Hobson".

Julius W. Hobson
Director





WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

MEMORANDUM

TO:

May 28, 1971

FROM: Julius W. Hobson Phone Contact:
300 M Street, SW Office - (202) 554-3308
Washington, D. C. 20024 Hone - (202) 628-6358

SUBJECT: Proposed manuscript for book examining various aspects
of the 1971 May Day Demonstrations in Washington, D. C.

Very few voices in our society have been raised in support of the May Day Demonstrations -- or even in an honest evaluation of what occurred. The events leading up to and including that Monday, May 3, have been almost uniformly condemned by the whole range of "public opinion molders" -- from the predictably reactionary right, on through the various shadings of the so-called liberal press, to finally include even those individuals on Capitol Hill and elsewhere who would normally be expected to support any reasonable effort to end the tragic and senseless war in Southeast Asia.

Is this negative reaction an indication that the demonstration was, in fact, unreasonable? We think not, and we think that something needs to be said about the positive side of the situation.

This book will offer other views by District citizens of the protest, its philosophy, new and unpublished information on the demonstrators themselves, and additional details about the self-serving overreactions of Nixon Administration officials. The book will show that there was (and is) a bona fide and urgent need to articulate the frustrations of the American people with regard to this war -- without a correlated suspension of the Constitution.

Utilizing six to eight personal experience stories as highlights, we expect the book to take shape along roughly the following lines:

Introduction

A statement from me about the D. C. Statehood Party, its objectives, and its reasons for participating in and publicizing the other side of this May Day story. The introduction will issue a warning to voting citizens in other metropolitan areas from residents of this non-voting colony -- the District of Columbia -- that



what happened here can all too easily become acceptable behavior in other cities, with a discussion of the consequences.

Historical Background

This will concentrate primarily on the Kerner Commission Report- and how its findings and recommendations were systematically ignored in May, 1971 by the authorities themselves. We will talk about the official attitudes, flaunted over a long period of time, which led directly to these demonstrations - and which will undoubtedly result in still more protests.

We will also allude to the circumstances that prevailed in Germany during the Nazi rise to power and will attempt to make comparisons between the official and public attitudes of the German people then and the American people now. This will be presented in the form of a warning of what the future could hold if we persist in adopting the same sort of head-in-the-sand posture taken by the German population in the early thirties.

Who Were the Deonstrators?

Background and personality studies of at least several individual demonstrators to show that these were not "alien creatures," but the reader's children and/or the kids next door. We will reveal a wide geographic distribution of the young people who came to Washington for this event.

Planning a "Revolution"

Reasons why Rennie Davis and other demonstration leaders felt the display was needed at this time. Description of planning operation; from initial concept to actual implementation. Descriptions and copies of a range of May Day literature, showing non-violent objectives of the movement.

Additional rationale for taking the actions of May 1 - 4.

May Day - A Cry for Help

Descriptions of May Day occurrences through the eyes of those involved:

- Vignettes of the action at different places around town on May 3.
- Events of the weekend (May 1 - 2); the police raid on East Potomac Park.
- Police tactics in breaking up the demonstrations.
- Use of dogs, tear gas, clubs; false arrests of passersby in mass "sweep-up" maneuvers.

-
- Abandonment of legal requirements on arrests.
 - How motorists and pedestrians reacted to the demonstration and to the demonstrators (not always the same sort of reaction to both).
 - How the kids tried to establish a rapport and an understanding with the people coming into the demonstration areas.

The Medics

- How police zeroed in on demonstration medics, arresting them first.
- D. C. Public Health medics driven off by D. C. police; refused permission to assist injured demonstrators.
- D. C. Public Health officials threaten legal actions in aftermath of these incidents, and because of filthy conditions at detention camps and in cellblocks.

"Bust Central" -- Providing a Modicum of Legal Services Under a Suspension of Law

- How the legal support system worked.
- How its existence was made known to the demonstrators and how they made use of its services.
- The lawyers on duty; who were they and why were they?
- The problems; police harrassment; lack of cooperation; illegal procedures used by officials.

The Detention Centers -- Testing Grounds for Future Tyranny?

The crowded, unsanitary and inhumane conditions at the detention camps indicated either a total lack of planning by authorities or, more likely, a callous and premeditated disregard for the health and safety of "those people."

The point-blank tear-gassing of massed, helpless people and the other overlooked brutal police actions against the prisoners may even have signalled an official determination to "punish" the demonstrators -- summarily and without due process of law. We have extensive documentation of improper police conduct at the centers and in cellblocks crammed far beyond their capacities.

A significant number of those incarcerated were completely uninvolved citizens caught and swept along by the police cordons -- usually for such "crimes" as having a mustache, slightly long hair, a youthful face, or a too-wide necktie. We will include personal statements from several such persons.

Support Your Local Government

- Federal takeover of D. C. police and other local functions and responsibilities.
- How it was done. "Federalizing" the Metropolitan Police Department.
- Other actions by the Federal Government. Troops airlifted onto the Washington Monument grounds.
- Unnecessary and inappropriate show of force against demonstrators using non-violent tactics of civil disobedience.

The Community Volunteers

Rush-hour motorists, rolling in from the suburbs, often saw the demonstrations as a personal affront and an outrage perpetrated against that most American of all our institutions -- the automobile.

A great many residents -- black and white -- of the District of Columbia, however, displayed a very different sort of feeling. Many families opened their homes to the young demonstrators as a place to live while in their Nation's Capital and, in at least a few (well-documented) instances, as emergency havens from pursuing police.

Food, transportation, logistical assistance at Bust Central and elsewhere, help from neighborhood churches -- the people of Washington were not entirely invisible on this occasion. The D. C. Statehood Party played a key role in countering the implications of implacable and uninterrupted hostility toward the young visitors.

A Lawyer Looks at Government by Dictate

Philip J. Hirschkop and other prominent Washington attorneys will contribute a lengthy discourse on the legal ramifications of the police actions, unconstitutional government steps to repress the demonstrations, handling of arrests and arraignments of individuals, court reactions to May Day cases, grounds for later damage suits by demonstrators, citizens falsely arrested, and final court actions.

Conclusion

What did the demonstrations accomplish?

- Renewed dialogue on the U. S. war involvement.

-
- Increased pressures for an immediate withdrawal.
 - Gave politicians an opportunity to safely move to new and stronger positions against the war and still appear "moderate" by comparison to the "crazies."
 - Altered foreign opinions and views about the American people's desire to have their country continue to serve as "policeman of the world."
 - Raised serious questions about the concentration camp mentality which seems so apparent in the statements of Attorney General Mitchell and others.

Who will be the last man to die in the war in Southeast Asia? The May Day Demonstration and the others to follow it will bring closer the day when we will know the answer to that grim question, and to the more tragic question, "How many more will die before we reach that last man and at what price to human freedom and justice?"

This, then, is what we propose to cover in this book. There may be shifts in emphasis and changes of other kinds as the book begins to take shape, but this, basically, is the outline.

May 28, 1971

DC STATEHOOD PARTY

1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW

Suite 1019

WASHINGTON DC 20036

[202] 293-0070

In the profound belief that the citizens of the District of Columbia are opposed to any youth curfew ordinance and in the simple knowledge that the DC Statehood Party could not be silent while such an ordinance might be slipped into existence, the Party has begun to contact various elements of the community of Washington in our pursuit of this issue. The enclosed letters, from all but one of the candidates for school board, reflect their concern that measures in the vein of Councilman Veazey's proposed regulation prove more detrimental than beneficial. The DC Statehood Party submits these letters in the knowledge that the appointed "City Council" must understand; must react to; and, most importantly, must heed the governmentless people of the District of Columbia.

STATEHOOD DC

November 10, 1971

Dear Council members:

As candidates for the DC School Board our attention has been drawn to proposed Police Regulation, article 56--Governing the Conduct of Juveniles in Public Places. Aside from the important considerations of Constitutionality and practicality, let us focus on the educational impact. We feel that the proposed regulation could be most detrimental to educational improvement in the District.

As you are probably aware, the District has begun to employ innovative educational techniques. The expanded use of field trips suggests the desirability of including the community, in its entirety, in the educational process. In addition, the recent emphasis on individualized instruction and self-incentive programs created for and by the students imply a need for flexible teaching approaches. The adequate combination and use of these and other ideas (example: School Without Walls) precludes the enforcement of any curfew. Frankly it may be counterproductive for the students to remain in one building for 7 hours when a wealth of educational experience may be gleaned from the forbidden streets. It is inconceivable that most students will be prepared for their entrance into society if for 16 years they have been denied the right to ever see, ingest, or understand that society.

Proposed article 56 has many secondary flaws. Presently drafted it prohibits a student's journey home for lunch at noon. It jeopardizes a student's right to dental or medical care during the day. It places an undue and costly burden upon the Principal since, by definition, he or she is the responsible guardian during school hours. Article 56 even prohibits field trips to museums, City Council meetings, or other educational activities. These points are, however, secondary. Any curfew or broad truancy regulation would be a self-defeating limitation on the innovations in juvenile education so desperately needed in the District of Columbia.

We note with distress the absence of any officially designated representative of the School Board at your public hearings. Perhaps this letter may serve as the expression of those concerned with educational improvements in the District.

Sincerely,

Oscar L. Mims

Raymond B. Kemp
Lawrence F. Anderson
Martha S. Brown
Delores E. Pryde
Edmund L. Hancock
Hilda Hagland Mason
John O'Hara

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

ANITA FORD ALLEN, PRESIDENT
JAMES E. COATES, VICE PRESIDENT
MURIEL M. ALEXANDER
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MATTIE G. TAYLOR
BARDYL R. TIRANA
EVIE M. WASHINGTON
GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 12, 1971

District of Columbia City Council
Council Chambers
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Council Members:

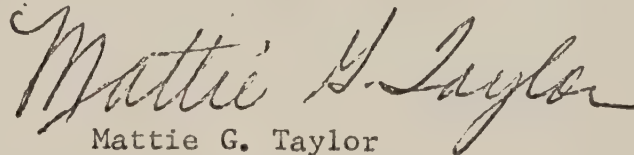
Representatives of the D.C. Statehood Party have discussed with me their grave concerns for some of the negative factors in the proposed curfew legislation. I am writing in support of their opposition to a curfew law drawn in such a way that it restricts the orderly movement of young people who are participating in educational programs. It seems incredible that you would pass a regulation that on its face would make it unlawful for a school to send youngsters into public places on field trips, to visit community agencies, etc. It should be possible to get a firm handle on our truancy problems without restricting the youngsters who are moving about during school hours through parental or school assignment or permission.

I am also concerned that our curfew regulation not hamper youths who are coming from employment. I noticed this area is not covered in Section 2(a) of your draft. I would hope that your final product will deal also with persons, businesses, etc., who harbour known truant youths during school hours.

While it is important that the City Council take steps to deal with the crime and delinquency problems in our city, this can certainly be accomplished without restricting the ability of parents and school officials to plan and carry out activities for youths. Please bear in mind that the shop teacher may still need to send some boys to the store to buy some nails. Also, we can not teach environmental science in the classroom all the time.

Sometimes we may want to take the class to Rock Creek Park. Take a long look at Section 2(b), as it is now written, before you ask us to live with it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mattie G. Taylor". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Mattie G. Taylor
Ward 5 Representative
Board of Education

cc: Mayor Washington
Corporation Counsel
Superintendent Scott
Members, Board of Education

LAW OFFICES OF
DOWDEY, LEVY & COHEN

LANDON G. DOWDEY
S. DAVID LEVY
NEIL J. COHEN

2812 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
202 965-1144

May 18, 1971

Dear Clients:

Yesterday, May 17, 1971, the Supreme Court denied certiorari in your case, No. 1494, under the title of Hobson, et al. v. Board of Elections, et al.; that is, the Supreme Court refused to consider, at this time, the several Constitutional questions raised in your petition to review the March 11 Order of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Justices Black and Douglas dissented from the order denying certiorari.

A copy of your petition is enclosed. The questions raised appear on pages 2 and 3. The order of the Court of Appeals is reproduced at pages A-1 and A-2 of the Appendix.

You will notice that the order of the Court of Appeals did not dispose of all the issues raised, but reversed the District Court's dismissal of your complaint and remanded the case for further consideration on the claim of major party favoritism in presidential elections. Therefore your case will soon be back before the District Court.

In these proceedings on remand we will press not only the presidential election issue, but all the other issues raised in your complaint as well: the voting restriction on our Congressional representative, the discrimination against new parties and poor candidates, and the Hatch Act. These later issues are not foreclosed because the ruling of the Court of Appeals was not final.

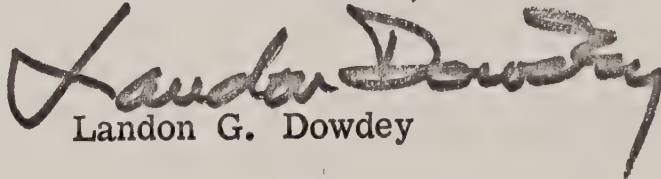
The Board of Elections relied on this circumstance as its first reason for opposing your petition for certiorari (See Xerox

copy of pages 6 and 7 of their brief, enclosed). It was their position that the Supreme Court should not consider any of the questions we raised until all of them had been completely and finally settled in the lower courts. Since the presidential election issue still remained to be adjudicated, the Board argued, review should be postponed until that question was finally resolved. In your petition (p. 29) we recognized the problem presented by this incompleteness in the ruling of the Court of Appeals, but asked no specific relief on that account.

To what extent this lack of finality influenced the Supreme Court's denial of certiorari at this time, no one can say. However, we intend to take full advantage of this point on remand and in subsequent proceedings before the Supreme Court.

In other words, we are entitled to a second bite at the apple. All the issues raised in our original complaint are still very much alive in the courts despite the recent denial of certiorari. We will do our part to keep these issues of long-endured injustice alive there. I know you will continue to keep them alive in the hearts of our people and the politics of this city.

Yours in Freedom,


Landon G. Dowdey



NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

1949 — 1968

1410 NEWTON STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20010

February 17, 1971

— PHONES —
3877200
Office — HO-~~1234~~

903 U Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

1929 — 1968

POOR PEOPLE'S
CAMPAIGN

J. J. WITHERSPOON, JR., Pres. — Executive Director
ELMER RODDEY, Treasurer

RHODEN COWARD, Vice President
RUSSELL PATTERSON, Assistant Treasurer

JOSEPH A. BROWN, Executive Secretary
JULIE A. WITHERSPOON, Corresponding Secretary

To: The Independent Candidates for
Non-Voting Delegate to the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

It seems logical and reasonable to assume that you, one of our able Black Leaders, will instantly agree that very often during the course of human events and endeavors, honest and intelligent men make disastrous blunders or errors that do or cause irreparable damage, sometimes only to themselves and sometimes to many. In either case, however, always inadvertently, because they are honest.

We must also take into account the old adage which proclaims that, "To err is human", etc., for H-U-M-A-N is just what we are. We, at the same time, are possessed with analytical brains that enable us to summarize facts and arrive at logical conclusions, based on history, circumstances, experiences, etc.

This brings me to the point of concern; the Non-Voting Delegate race:

Certainly, we recognize that you, as a candidate in this race, are fully abreast of all events pertaining thereto and we entertain no doubt whatsoever that you are a serious candidate who will perform in an admirable manner if elected. The all important point of our concern is: Have you circumspectly analyzed the possibilities of the outcome of the election as the situation now stands?

If so, it is definitely logical to conclude that you, together with all other black candidates, except Walter Fauntroy, will quietly and heroically withdraw from the race before the deadline-February 21.

Now, permit me to enumerate the salient points on which we base our reasoning leading to this, perhaps seemingly rash, suggestion:

1. It is of the utmost importance to the political future and general welfare of black people, here and elsewhere, that we elect a Black man to the office.
2. The majority of the voting Black population clearly indicated in the primary, their choice of those candidates on the ticket. That

Authorized by ~~XXX~~

choice IS a Black man.

3. Presently, there are far too many black candidates in the race (about 22).
4. There is one(1) white man in the race, and he is the only one with a real chance to win under these circumstances.
5. This is because he will, no doubt, carry the greater percentage of the white vote and the non-whites plus a small percentage of the "Toms".
6. Regardless of the total number of black votes cast, they will be S-P-L-I-T between the black candidates with very few whites votes among them, and the greater the number of black candidates- the greater the S-P-L-I-T.
7. Clearly, "Whitey" (Nevius) will win easily, unless these candidates are willing to recognize the facts and withdraw while there is time.

Honestly, we cannot imagine any sincere and positive thinking black candidate, except Fauntroy, remaining in the race.

With absolutely no intended offense, we solemnly implore you to lend your support to a WINNER. SUPPORT WALTER FAUNTROY FOR NON-VOTING CANDIDATE TO THE CONGRESS!!!

C.C.

Rev. Fauntroy
James Harris

Ira Masley

Robert King

Rev. Douglas Moore

Dr. Edward Mazique

Yours very sincerely,

J.J. Witherspoon, Jr.
Mrs. J.J. Witherspoon, Jr.
Corresponding Secretary.

Julius

WRC-TV

NBC OWNED STATIONS, A DIVISION OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

4001 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016, EMERSON 2-4000

BURTON BRIDGENS
Manager, Community Affairs
and Broadcast Standards

May 3, 1971

Mr. Julius Hobson
Statehood Party
1017 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Hobson:

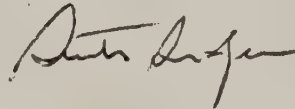
This is in reply to your telegarm of April 18, 1971, demanding equal time to answer remarks made by D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy on the David Eaton program of April 18, 1971.

We do not regard Congressman Fauntroy's remarks as constituting a "personal attack" on you or your political party, entitling you to time to reply. Nor do we regard his passing reference to express his view that not many white people in the Washington community would be considered "whites of good will" in the sense that he has seen them work, as imposing upon us a requirement that we provide you with time for the purposes you propose.

The fact is that the basic view expressed by Congressman Fauntroy was that there is a growing number of whites who are increasingly concerned about the basic problems that confront blacks, and that the interests of both races are such that, whether black or white, they must vote together on the same issues.

As you are aware, your views on many issues have been presented over our facilities, including statements and views by you during the recent election campaign. Most assuredly our listeners have had full opportunity to know your position during the recent campaign and to observe the campaign you conducted. And, of course, we will be following the actions of the Statehood Party in the future on our news and community service programs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Peter Dwyer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

August 19, 1971

Dear Statehood Supporter:

This letter asks for your financial contributions; but the Statehood Party needs more than an occasional one. For the Party to remain a grass-roots political organization, it must have the commitment in time, talent, and money of many people in all sections of the District of Columbia. This is an immense challenge. To begin to meet that challenge, the Party must be put on a solid financial basis, supported not by the few, but by all of us. The Statehood Party, because it is committed to becoming the voice and instrument of all the people of D. C., must be supported by us, the people of D. C.

Anyone who has worked in earnest outside the "system" knows that money is used in this country to force conformity to the existing structures which are killing us morally and sometimes physically. The need has been, is, and will be, for new struggling, hopeful political movements. That's us.

If you examine the enclosed budget, you will see that the Party is starting from scratch. We currently are obtaining from a small number of people enough money to pay the office rent and for postage stamps. We own a temperamental mimeograph machine that drives the person using it up the wall with its erratic behavior. Volunteer help has assisted in putting together our mailing list and manning the office; but relying solely on volunteers has its limits, especially for getting some jobs done on time. We urgently need to obtain a more consistent office presence -- in part to better make use of volunteers -- and this is only possible if we are able to pay someone to spend more or less full time in the office. The budget calls for a half-time secretary at present and full-time as soon as possible. A newsletter to keep everyone informed and involved is urgently needed. This again partially hinges on secretarial help. To become solidly based in all the neighborhoods of D. C., we need functioning ward organizations with a modest amount of money for expenses. In the budget you will see that we plan to share central office receipts with the ward organizations. Last, but not least, we need to chip away at our campaign debt.

August 19, 1971

Dear Grassroots Supporter:

This letter asks for your financial contribution; but the Grassroots Party needs more than an occasional one. For the Party to remain a grass-roots political organization, it must have the commitment in time, talent, and money of many people in all sections of the District of Columbia. This is an immense challenge. To begin to meet that challenge, the Party must be put on a solid financial basis, supported not by the few, but by all of us. The Grassroots Party, because it is committed to becoming the voice and instrument of all the people of D. C., must be supported by us, the people of D. C.

Anyone who has worked in earnest outside the "system" knows that money is used in this country to force conformity to the existing structures which are killing us morally and sometimes physically. The need has been, is, and will be, for new organizing, hopeful political movements. That's us.

If you examine the enclosed budget, you will see that the Party is starting from scratch. We currently are obtaining from a small number of people enough money to pay the office rent and for postage expenses. We own a typewriter and a mimeograph machine that drives the person using it up the wall with its erratic behavior. Volunteer help has assisted in putting together our mailing list and running the office; but relying solely on volunteers has its limits, especially for getting some jobs done on time. We urgently need to obtain a more constant office presence -- in part to better make use of volunteers -- and this is only possible if we are able to pay someone to spend more or less full time in the office. The budget calls for a half-time secretary at present and full-time as soon as possible. A newsletter to keep everyone informed and involved is urgently needed. This again partially hinges on secretarial help. To become solidly based in all the neighborhoods of D. C., we need functioning ward organizations with a modest amount of money for expenses. In the budget you will see that we plan to share central office receipts with the ward organizations. Last, but not least, we need to chip away at our campaign debt.

The potential for creative political change exists in the Statehood Party. What actually develops, however, will depend on our collective response. Every suggestion is invited to give the steering committee and the ward chairmen the benefit of your advice, opinions, gripes, and/or criticisms. A healthy political organization needs the sand of criticism to sharpen its weapons and its mentality.

In the last few weeks, D. C. has come to attract a great deal of attention. Two statehood bills have been introduced, one by Rep. Fred Schwengle (R-Iowa) and the second by Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.), after a great deal of drafting and discussion. Our non-voting delegate and Senator Brooks (R-Mass.) have announced the formation of a national coalition to lobby for so-called "home rule" -- which we would prefer to call by its real name, colonial reform. The Statehood Party has made an impact; but there are those who would placate us with steps that would sink us even deeper into the morass of second-class citizenship. We need to point out to all the citizens of D. C. the merits of the statehood approach. We need to inform our fellow citizens throughout the nation of our colonial plight. We need to expose the sellout of the basic rights of D. C. residents which is inherent in the colonial reform that would be brought about if some in Congress persist in pushing so-called "home rule" and another partial constitutional amendment for D. C. (See the enclosed statement to the House Judiciary Committee presented last month)

For those of you who did not see the obituary in the paper, the Statehood Party suffered a great loss recently. Bernie Udel, who masterminded some of the television work for Julius during the campaign, died unexpectedly. I know that you will join us in extending our deepest sympathies to his wife, Carol, and his children.

We thank you again for your help during the campaign. We must remember, however, that the campaign was only a first step. To capitalize on the excellent start we made in the campaign, we must continue to fight. Statehood can be ours (despite what WTOP, the Washington Post, and Common Cause try to tell you). The opportunity is ours if we grasp it. If we do not grasp the chance to fight, perhaps we deserve to be treated as second-class citizens. But what about our children? Do they deserve that legacy?

~~Real Power to All the People~~ Sincerely,

Enclosed: ~~July 21st Testimony~~

July 21st Testimony

Projected Budget

Pledge Card

Dellums Bill Flyer

Charles I. Cassell
Co-Chairman

Julius Hobson
Member of the Steering Committee

The potential for creative political change exists in the State-
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attention. Two statehood bills have been introduced, one by Rep. Fred
Belmont (R-Iowa) and the second by Sen. Ron D. Dellums (D-Calif.).
After a great deal of drafting and discussion. Our non-voting dele-
gate and Senator Brooks (R-Mass.) have announced the formation of a
national coalition to lobby for so-called "home rule" -- which we
would prefer to call by its real name, colonial reform. The State-
hood Party has made an honest, but there are those who would place
us with steps that would sink us even deeper into the morass of
second-class citizenship. We need to point out to all the citizens
of D. C. the merits of the statehood approach. We need to inform
our fellow citizens throughout the nation of our colonial plight.
We need to expose the selfout of the basic rights of D. C. residents
which is inherent in the colonial reform that would be brought about
if some in Congress persist in pushing so-called "home rule" and
another partial constitutional amendment for D. C. (See the enclosed
statement to the House Judiciary Committee presented last month)

For those of you who did not see the obituary in the paper, the
Statehood Party suffered a great loss recently. Benjie Abel, who
masterminded some of the television work for Julius during the campaign,
died unexpectedly. I know that you will join us in extending our
deepest sympathies to his wife, Carol, and his children.

We thank you again for your help during the campaign. We must
remember, however, that the campaign was only a first step. To capi-
tulate on the excellent start we made in the campaign, we must con-
tinue to fight. Statehood can be ours (despite what Wilt, the Repu-
blican, and Common Cause try to tell you). The opportunity is
ours if we grasp it. If we do not grasp the chance to fight, perhaps
we deserve to be treated as second-class citizens. But what about
our children? Do they deserve that legacy?

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

737-4786

September 24, 1971

Mr. Richard Brown
603 A Street, S.E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

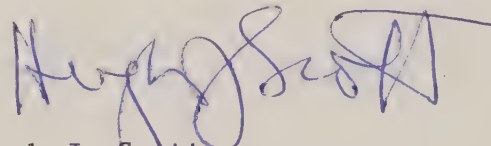
Dear Mr. Brown:

Because I feel that it is important for the citizens of the District of Columbia to have the benefit of an election campaign waged by candidates who are fully informed about the schools and the views of the Superintendent, I have scheduled a joint meeting with all candidates for the Board of Education. This meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 29, 1971, at 4:30 p.m. in the Board meeting room on the 12th floor of the Presidential Building at 415 - 12th Street, N. W.

As a candidate for the Board of Education, you are invited to attend this meeting. I hope very much that you will be able to be present and would appreciate your calling my assistant, Mrs. Hancock, on 737-4786 to let me know whether or not you can attend.

I look forward to meeting with you on the 29th.

Sincerely yours,



Hugh J. Scott
Superintendent of Schools

WILLIAM H. SIMONS, *President*
1917 Randolph Street, N.E.
526-4869



THE WASHINGTON TEACHERS' UNION

1424 16th STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



September 20, 1971

Mr. Richard Brown
603 A Street, S.E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

Dear Mr. Brown:

The Washington Teachers' Union is inviting you to meet the teachers on Thursday, September 30, 1971 at the Sharpe Health School, 13th and Allison Streets, N.W. at 7:30 P.M. You will be given an opportunity to express your views at that time.

Kindly inform the union office if you will be able to attend in order that a schedule may be prepared.

Sincerely,

William H. Simons

William H. Simons
President

WHS:gb
opeiu#2aficio

8:20 pm - appearance at Teachers Union meeting

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL 20

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees AFL-CIO

1571 ALABAMA AVENUE, S.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20032

563-2100

WILLIAM BAILEY
PRESIDENT

THURMAN W. HAYES
VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN E. BARNES
TREASURER

ISABELLE R. HAMILTON
RECORDING SECRETARY

JAMES M. LEAK
COUNCIL DIRECTOR

September 24, 1971

Mr. Richard Brown
603 A Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

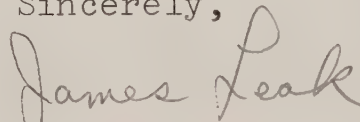
Dear Mr. Brown:

Council 20, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, is inviting candidates for the School Board to a meeting with the Union's leadership.

The meeting will be held Saturday, October 2, 1971, at 1571 Alabama Avenue, S. E.

This meeting will be most useful in helping our Union to decide the question of endorsement, so we hope you will be able to attend. Please call 223-4460, Extension 260, to agree upon the time, by Wednesday, September 29, 1971.

Sincerely,



James Leak, Director

JL:jaw

1 pm Saturday October 2, 1971

Incomplete

Mr. Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

With regard to the pending appointments to the D.C. City Council, may I respectfully call to your attention the Reorganization Plan of 1967 for the District of Columbia, ~~specifically~~ as it delineates the composition of the City Council. Section (b) reads in part: "Appointments to the Council shall be made with a view toward achieving a Council membership which will be broadly representative of the District of Columbia community."

In the recent election for D.C. Non-Voting Delegate to the House of Representatives, the D.C. Statehood Party pooled more than 15,000 votes, or 13.2 percent of all votes cast. ^{15,000} people ~~specifically~~ indicated that the Democratic and Republican parties do not represent them, by voting for a party that had strongly repudiated the platforms and styles of the two major parties. The result was the establishing of a third party in the District of Columbia, with a legal right to a place on the ballot, with a larger vote than third parties in almost any city in the country, and with a distinctly different viewpoint and platform from the other parties in the city.

We therefore feel that there is no rational way to construe the City Council as "broadly representative" of the D.C. community until the Statehood Party is represented by a seat on the Council. We wish to point out that, although the Republican Party polled only 12 percent more of the votes cast (29,000 votes or 25 percent) than did the Statehood Party, there are now five Republicans on the Council with a sixth Republican appointment pending -- a clear violation of the intent of the law. We are not asking for a partisan appointment policy, but merely for recognition of the fact ~~that there is no representation of independents and third party~~ voters in the city on the presently constituted Council.

clear discrimination against
The Statehood Party therefore wishes to submit a list of names of persons connected ^{with} to the Party from its inception who we feel would be able to represent the 15,000 persons who voted for the Party, or the almost 100,000 people that the Party's percentage represents in the total District population. We urge you to consider very seriously the question of representation involved in your appointments to the three vacancies on the Council, particularly in the light of the already shameful absence of voting representation of the entire District population.

We suggest the following persons as possible representatives of the Statehood Party on the City Council:

March 1, 1971

Dear Statehood Party Volunteer:

Since our organization is beginning to double in size and scope almost daily, it is important to clarify, periodically, lines of responsibility to assure a minimum of frustration during the remaining 23 critical days. You are all underpaid and overworked and it is with my deepest gratitude and constant amazement that I watch your tireless effort, without pay, to win this election.

Since there has been some concern over the identification of office functions, it is time we redefine major areas of responsibility. To some people it may seem confusing but I have been most successful when working with a "team". By utilizing the talents of a team we can react rapidly, hit hard, and accommodate to the changing needs of an all volunteer campaign. The following team, all working substantially full time, frequently stand in each others shoes when the need arises:

Mike Lewis

coordinates press, publicity, contacts with TV, radio, media and neighborhood newspapers. William Jones assists him.

Chauncey Thomas

works to identify and contact community groups -- youth, veterans, professional, teachers, union, business, etc.

Walter Mylecraine

will now act as office manager and also heads fund raising and financial accountability. In brief, he pays the bills and runs the shop.

Lou Aronica

will function as Field Coordinator and will assist Ward Coordinators to organize in neighborhoods. He also is in charge of precinct coverage, petitions and target mailings. Elijah Smith will assist him in working with Ward Coordinators.

Warren Graves

is responsible for the Statehood Party calendar and for scheduling where the Hobsons should be at what time throughout the remaining 23 days. He also identifies and initiates contact with city-wide organizations/groups and handles all invitations.

Dick Brown

special assistant to me and general troubleshooter. Dick will keep sound equipment traveling in the neighborhoods.

Cassell

when I can't cover a meeting, he will take my place or arrange for a substitute. He is continuously involved in the overall design of the campaign.

Sandra Norvell

will handle Statehood Day (March 6) and coordinate city-wide functions planned by the Party -- to include a final "block party" in cooperation with the Ward Coordinators.

The following Ward Coordinators, equal members of the team, use their imagination and time to initiate action such as contacting groups scheduling coffee meetings, distributing literature, posting signs and organizing get-out-the-vote efforts and precinct coverage:

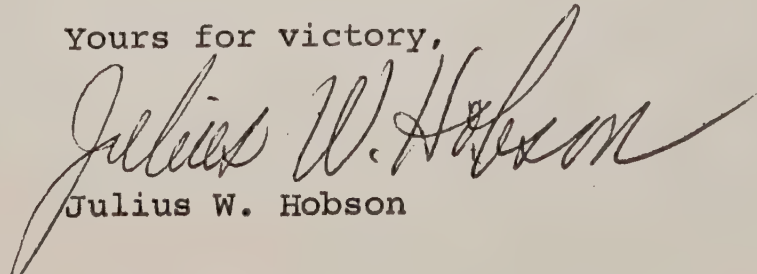
<u>Laurie Wright</u>	<u>Ward 1</u>	2605 Adams Mill Rd., N.W. 20009 (232-2656)
<u>Jo Butler</u>	<u>Ward 2</u>	1737 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. 20009 (387-6566)
<u>Carleen Pertschuk</u>	<u>Ward 3</u>	4458 Q St., N.W. 20007 (338-4640)
<u>Larry Tucker</u>	<u>Ward 4</u>	4731 9th St., N.W. 20011 (882-3611)
<u>Fred Heutte</u>	<u>Ward 5</u>	1600 Newton St., N.W. 20018 (LA9-0003)
<u>Loren Weinberg</u>	<u>Ward 6</u>	618 A St., S.E. #21 20003 (547-8651)
<u>Dave Booth</u>	<u>Ward 7</u>	352 Chaplin St., S.E. 20019 (LU4-3768)
<u>Irene Blum</u>	<u>Ward 8</u>	1507 19th St., S.W. 20020 (581-7527)

To work effectively and quickly each team member should feel free to call upon any other team member for help. In addition to the individuals identified above with organizational responsibility, there are numerous other talented people contributing as their time permits to strategy, communications, development of literature, mailings and to other elements of a successful campaign. Each day more people arrive on our doorstep and no one should be turned away.

A continuation of the regular staff briefing sessions will be held at my house, 102 G Street, S.W. at 10:30 every Sunday morning--unless we can find a larger place.

Because of your effort, we have already pulled even with the other major candidates--during the next few weeks I am confident we will pull ahead.

Yours for victory,



Julius W. Hobson

February 14, 1971

The Flying Nesbits
Mr. Russell Nesbit
527 50th Pl., S.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Nesbit:

This letter will confirm your participation in our D.C. Statehood fund raising Cabaret-Dance on Wednesday, February 17 at the Hotel Sonesta. We sincerely appreciate your help.

The attached schedule provides an outline of the program. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call me, Phone 347-8755.

Sincerely,

Edie Fraser
Program Chairman

TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE

S S E

NORMAN DAVIS

WA

PHONE 244-5678 EDITORIAL DIRECTOR WTOP-TV

REQUEST EQUAL TIME TO ANSWER YOUR AUGUST 5 EDITORIAL
ON STATEHOOD. PLEASE SEND COPY OF YOUR EDITORIAL FOR
WIQE
REPLY 300 M STREET SOUTHWEST PHONE 554-3308

WIQE

WU 550 (R5-67)

DATE

FW AUG 5 1049P EDT

CHECK

MIN NL PDF

TEL.
NO

628-6358

DESTIN

WASHDC

SIGNATURE

JULIUS W HOBSON

SUB.

SIG DLY 1.50
102 G ST SW DLY 30
20024

SOCIAL REMINDER

YES

NO

1620 Underwood Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20012
January 15, 1971

628-2097
Jan 12

done
7 (12:30)
Primary 12 W

Dear Sir:

Pertaining to the recent primary election for a Non-Voting Delegate for the District of Columbia, as a Federal employee and registered voter in the District of Columbia, I was shocked almost beyond belief when I became aware on the day of the election that neither the U. S. Civil Service Commission nor any other of the numerous Federal agencies located here in the District of Columbia had issued any type of memorandum or bulletin whatsoever, prior to the day of the election informing and reminding Federal employees who live and vote in the District of Columbia, of the election, the right to vote, the hours the polls would be open, whether or not any time off would be allowed for the purpose to vote, etc.

In the past, Federal employees working in the District of Columbia have been virtually inundated by their agencies with memoranda pertaining to any and all types of elections held from time to time in Maryland and Virginia, and informing them, if eligible, that they could take time off to vote, etc. However, concerning the recent D. C. Delegate election, the silence from the Federal Government was deafening. This in view of the fact that for the first time during the last 97 years, citizens of the District of Columbia were able to vote for one of their fellow citizens to represent them, which in the writer's opinion is a hallmark of a genuine democracy.

What type of crassness and insensitivity is embodied here by those responsible in the Federal power structure for this type of non-action in the Federal area?

To say that such an omission constitutes either a dereliction of duty or a glaring oversight is the understatement of the times. As maligned and shortchanged as he has been, the D. C. citizen certainly should not have to put up with this additional form of inequality of treatment from the Federal Government.

Yours for a truer democracy,

William E. Fowler, Jr., Esq.

Please come.
Here are two tickets.
yours

~~I hope the car~~
~~that I brought to~~
~~seeing you~~

WMAZ
Channel 7
Baker Morton
Mortens

If you would
like two complimentary
tickets to the event,
please show — 628-2097
and they will be filed
at the door.

SAMUEL D. GRAHAM, SR.
PAST PRESIDENT
SOUTHEAST CIVIC ASSOCIATION

APT # 707
1420 N STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

667-8934

OK
Vera - Pls call Charles Russell
+ read him this letter - give
phone # in case the man can
help him. Not urgent - Thanks

Washington D.C. 20005
1420 N Street, NW. apt 707
August 29, 1972

Mr. Julius H. Habson

Dear Julius:

Just a few times inquire
"how are you"? I have lamented
many times over your illness, &
too have not been well, was in the
Hospital in July last, am better, but
must take it easy.

I would like to visit you at
home in the near future you may call
at my apartment (667-8934) My
participation in your and Cassell's
campaign will have to be limited.
I am in ward #2 I will distribute
literature in the apartments around
me, and attend your meetings on

Saturdays and Sundays. Please have
some one leave a package of flyers
at the Desk in my apartment for you
and Cassell. Please pass this word
on to Charles.

After this week you and Cassell
may have a small meeting at my
apartment on Saturdays or Sundays.
Please tell Cassell to call me
also.

Please give him my phone No
also. Give my regards to Mrs.
Hobson and your family. I look
forward to hearing from you very
soon. With kindest regards. I remain

Always,

Sam.

August 20, 1972

LOU ARONICA
DC Statehood Party
1346 Conn. Ave., NW #1019
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Lou:

All of my political ideas this last year have proved so irrational I hesitate to have much faith in my latest ... although on the surface it looks just fine to me ... you are used to wild ideas by now from me and can better judge if there is any merit in my latest idea.

I think it might be a good idea for Hobson to challenge the two Vice Presidential candidates, Agnew & Shriver, to a series of two-man debates on radio WHUM ... on such subjects as LAW & ORDER, BUSING, DC STATEHOOD, NIXON'S ECONOMIC (ECONOMIC) GAME PLAN, and THE WAR ... not to mention PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR MINORITIES USING QUOTA SYSTEMS.

Although I still believe my November vote will come closer to upsetting Nixon if I vote for McGovern ... my political sympathies remain with Hobson ... I think Hobson can help the Democratic ticket if he will debate the prime issues with Shriver, so I am enclosing \$20 to bribe Julius into moving his campaign into that direction ... particularly, if you approve.

I listened to Julius last night explaining his theory on how Jerry Wilson was implicated in the murder of the bicycle thief suspect recently over WHUM ... he is still in good form when it comes to bugging the DC Police.

Regards,

Bill

Bill Albaugh
P.O.Box 158
Mt. Rainier, Md. 20822

*need a 2nd signature on the check. Walter Myklebust
is the other person who can sign.*

Sam

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

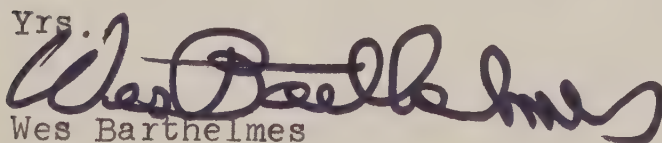
3/15/71

Enclosed find small check please.

I'm opposed to Statehood for DC,
but you've got a good candidate
running.

I suggest, if elected, Mr. Hobson
seek the transfer of all District
affairs to the Foreign Relations
Committees of the House and Senate.
Foreign states do better than does
D.C. Or as an interim measure, you
might ask that D.C. be placed under
the Trusteeship Council of the
United Nations. This way it could
get funds from UNICEF, UNESCO, the
International Development Bank, etc, etc.

Yrs.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Wes Barthelmes". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "W" and "B".

Wes Barthelmes

6006 Welborn Drive

Washington, D.C., 20016

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO

ABOLISH SCHOOL SHELTER DRILLS

ROOM 1025, 5 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK 38 / CORTLAND 7-4592

CO-CHAIRMEN

James McNamara
Clarice Melman
Peggy Papp

STAFF COORDINATOR

David McReynolds

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Arthur Katzman
Mark Lane
David Livingston
Prof. Harry Lustig
Dr. Rose Mukerji
Dr. Victor Paschkis
Prof. Harry Tarter
Dr. Harold Taylor
Norman Thomas

Walter - Rosemary

Arranged an all day conference of
State Commission Chairman and entire staff
with 7 of our Free Schools —
Very sympathetic to giving us
funds and autonomy.

Sony, Julius didn't do better

Pratt, the — 1972

can do it

Pearl/last

Edie

D. C. FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE DAY COMMITTEE

Suite 602
1909-19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
(202) 234-7019

February 26, 1973

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
1319 Fourth Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

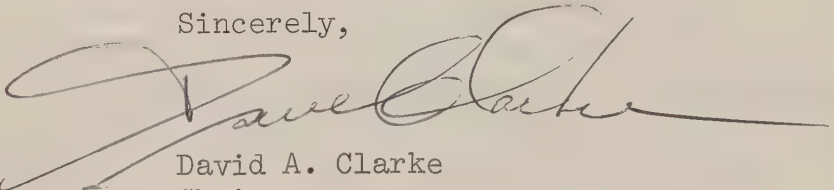
Dear Mr. Hobson:

For some years now, the D. C. Freedom and Independence Day Committee has sought to assure that city-wide celebrations of the signing of the Declaration of Independence reflect the unfulfilled promise of that great document with respect to the plight of the citizens of the District. Our efforts have met with varying degrees of opposition from those forces who would sterilize the revolutionary principles of that Declaration by reducing its celebration to the enunciation of pious platitudes of pretty patriotism designed to subdue rather than inspire feelings of independence among the people.

Therefore we have determined that the time has come to seize the mantle of leadership in this fight ourselves. In prior years, we have contented ourselves with merely prodding the colonial authorities to address more responsibly the important issue of self-government in the District which has won some concessions. However we have now learned that we share the hypocrisy of taxation without representation in the midst of acclaimed democracy when we assign to alien interests the maintenance of our own cause.

As one of the foremost proponents of self-government, you have a special role to play in this particular battle of the over-all war. Thus, we cordially invite you or your representative to attend our organizational and planning meeting to be held at the All Souls Church at 16th and Harvard Streets, N. W. at 12:30 P.M., March 6, 1973. We sincerely hope for and look forward to the presence of that representative there.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David A. Clarke", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

David A. Clarke
Chairman

LAW OFFICES OF
DOWDEY, LEVY & COHEN

LANDON G. DOWDEY
S. DAVID LEVY
NEIL J. COHEN

2812 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
202 965-1144

May 18, 1971

Dear Clients:

Yesterday, May 17, 1971, the Supreme Court denied certiorari in your case, No. 1494, under the title of Hobson, et al. v. Board of Elections, et al.; that is, the Supreme Court refused to consider, at this time, the several Constitutional questions raised in your petition to review the March 11 Order of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Justices Black and Douglas dissented from the order denying certiorari.

A copy of your petition is enclosed. The questions raised appear on pages 2 and 3. The order of the Court of Appeals is reproduced at pages A-1 and A-2 of the Appendix.

You will notice that the order of the Court of Appeals did not dispose of all the issues raised, but reversed the District Court's dismissal of your complaint and remanded the case for further consideration on the claim of major party favoritism in presidential elections. Therefore your case will soon be back before the District Court.

In these proceedings on remand we will press not only the presidential election issue, but all the other issues raised in your complaint as well: the voting restriction on our Congressional representative, the discrimination against new parties and poor candidates, and the Hatch Act. These later issues are not foreclosed because the ruling of the Court of Appeals was not final.

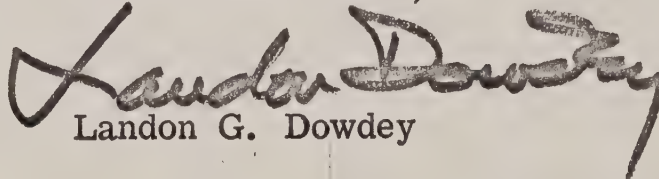
The Board of Elections relied on this circumstance as its first reason for opposing your petition for certiorari (See Xerox

copy of pages 6 and 7 of their brief, enclosed). It was their position that the Supreme Court should not consider any of the questions we raised until all of them had been completely and finally settled in the lower courts. Since the presidential election issue still remained to be adjudicated, the Board argued, review should be postponed until that question was finally resolved. In your petition (p. 29) we recognized the problem presented by this incompleteness in the ruling of the Court of Appeals, but asked no specific relief on that account.

To what extent this lack of finality influenced the Supreme Court's denial of certiorari at this time, no one can say. However, we intend to take full advantage of this point on remand and in subsequent proceedings before the Supreme Court.

In other words, we are entitled to a second bite at the apple. All the issues raised in our original complaint are still very much alive in the courts despite the recent denial of certiorari. We will do our part to keep these issues of long-endured injustice alive there. I know you will continue to keep them alive in the hearts of our people and the politics of this city.

Yours in Freedom,


Landon G. Dowdey

WASHINGTON BOARD OF REALTORS, INC.

1511 K STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 20005

NATIONAL 8-4494

① State Designate
own tax base.

January 28, 1971

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
1017 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

As you are aware, Realtors in the entire Metropolitan Washington area are vitally concerned with the housing and real estate future of the District of Columbia.

As a candidate for the House of Representatives representing the District of Columbia you undoubtedly have some ideas about a course of action in respect to this situation that you would follow if you were elected.

One of the adjuncts of the Washington Board of Realtors is the Realtor magazine which reaches all affiliated brokers in the metropolitan area. The Realtor editor has suggested we invite the present three candidates for the post you seek to submit an article for its March issue and I am hereby tendering this offer to you.

There is one proviso; namely that we also receive material from the other two candidates. We think we must do this in order to be completely fair. I am sure however, that they too will want to submit a position paper on this subject.

The deadline for copy is February 16th and the editor has suggested that the material be no more than 1000 words which is about five typewritten pages, double spaced.

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FOSTER SHANNON
First Vice President

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C. DUKE BRANNOCK

RICHARD O. HAASE
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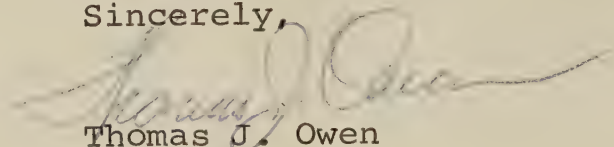
HENRY E. NICHOLS
JOHN U. RAYMOND
WILLIAM C. STUART, III

WILLIAM H. EVERNGAM, JR.
Executive Vice President

Over Fifty-five Years of Community Service

If you feel you can prepare such an article could you please let us know early next week. If you have any questions please feel free to call me or the Realtor editor Paul Herron.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Thomas J. Owen", written over a light-colored background.

Thomas J. Owen

President

Washington Board of Realtors

/jr

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Paula Echeverría
Call
Planner Inc.
1424 16 St.

February 16, 1971

Mr. Thomas J. Owen
President
Washington Board of Realtors
1511 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Owen:

Enclosed is my manuscript for an article in the March issue of the Realtor magazine, submitted per your kind request of January 28. I appreciate this opportunity to be heard in your circles, and look forward to future productive relationship in our city's best interests.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Candidate for Congress

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STATEMENT OF JULIUS W. HOBSON, D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

One of the major reasons the D.C. Statehood Party has come into existence is a vital concern for the housing and real estate future of Washington -- central focus of our metropolitan area.

Let's take a look at ourselves as a real estate scene. We find our city ringed with new and thriving development just outside our tax borders -- Rosslyn, Crystal City, many others. Meanwhile, urban renewal areas of the city get much commitment rhetoric, but tragically little action. In Northwest One, with its 1,500 to 1,800 housing unit capacity, only 450 units are presently underway. Though sponsors have committed themselves for most of the remaining vacant parcels of land in the area, ground has not even been broken because rising costs have rendered infeasible the proposed plans and projected rent structures. In the Shaw area, the picture is the same. The present Administration committed itself with great flourish to rebuilding Shaw. President Nixon walked the riot corridors in Shaw and announced high-sounding plans for its redevelopment. But two years later improvements in the area are barely visible: a single medium-rise, moderate-income building of 107 units is under construction and a few temporary asphalt playgrounds punctuate a backdrop of continuing desolation.

If present Bicentennial plans are adopted, the surplus stores and souvenir shops, the motley collection of restaurants and liquor stores, now dominating Pennsylvania Avenue will be replaced by aesthetically pleasing office buildings, malls, and underground shopping. A few blocks of downtown commercial land will become a sterile showplace, while inner-city housing for thousands of our citizens is sentenced to additional years, perhaps decades, of blight. No new monies would be applied to the city's renewal projects presently in dead stall; Shaw, Seventh Street, Downtown, Eleventh Street, and Fourteenth Street would thereby remain in 1976 as reminders of this nation's distorted priorities. We have already seen the failure of L'Enfant Plaza; by day its pulse beats at a sluggish pace and

by night it all but expires. The problem is that the Bicentennial plans provide for an increase in office space with no accompanying plan for development of housing and other amenities of city life. Office space would be provided for a disproportionate number of highly skilled workers residing in Maryland and Virginia. This would mean perpetuation of the polarization between city and suburbs.

There is a tremendous demand for quality housing and office space in Washington. We have witnessed but few satisfactions of that demand -- Van Ness, Watergate, and the new Southwest. We know that when satisfactory housing is created in-town, absorption rates sky-rocket. Van Ness Center is racing to complete units to meet tenant demands for early occupancy. Watergate's first two massive luxury cooperative complexes are completely sold out. The third residential complex, scheduled for completion by the end of 1971, is already 60% subscribed. The new Southwest has maintained a high occupancy rate, soon to be strengthened through provision of suitable shopping and professional service facilities.

It is important to the economic life of the city that we expand the building of multi-purpose developments. These should contain office space and housing for all economic ranges of our city activity and population. As necessary to provide the full interplay of urban civilization, our archaic zoning segregation as between working and living life -- even the hallowed skyline restrictions -- should be modified to permit low and middle income housing in combination with facilities for education, commerce, public and private health and recreation services.

It has been estimated that if present trends continue, by 1975, three-fourths of all income earned in the city will be spent and taxed in the suburbs. A recent survey by the Council of Governments here shows that more than half of the jobs in Washington are held by commuters -- 277,900 of a total of 515,000 in the city's work force. Government officials and city planners fail to plan adequate housing facilities for the many workers who do not enjoy, or don't want to afford commuting and other aspects of suburban living. This dull thinking cheats Washington of badly needed revenues.

According to statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce in its Census of Business, major municipal revenues are generated by residents through income tax payments, property taxes on homes and apartments, and excise and sales taxes on heavy appliances, automobiles, and furniture. Commuter expenditures are by and large devoted to lunches, cocktails, and parking, minor in comparison to the much heavier spending of residents. In Washington only 48% of selected taxes collected locally are generated by city residents; in Ann Arundel County the comparable figure approaches 70% of local tax collections. It appears that Montgomery County collections also range in a similar proportion.

The message is clear: Washington is more dependent upon Federal grants, non-resident sales taxes, and business taxes than is the norm for jurisdictions surveyed by the Department of Commerce. We are losing opportunity to increase locally generated revenue because we fail to increase our resident assessable base. The increase in real property revenue for one acre of office building developed to the maximum zoning envelope at present property tax rates is \$166,400, about 8% of a total potential revenue of more than \$2 million that would be generated in income, sales, and property taxes were the office workers in such a building city residents instead of commuters. Our aim must be to cause a real increase in the number and diversity of housing and employment opportunities in the city. This includes greater entry and promotional opportunity -- especially in government employment, and upgrading of current skills to fill jobs in government and the private sector. This will assure that earnings will be increased -- earnings spent and taxed in the city. There would follow a substantial increase in both the quality and quantity of housing to match rising income demands and to keep a higher share of high income workers in the city. Plans which encourage population polarization by offering the wealthier resident little incentive to remain in the city, efforts which overlook most of the basic housing, employment, and education needs of the city's people are short-sighted, dangerous to the health of the whole Washington metropolitan area.

There are some practical steps we can take. First, the city's abysmal record on provision of publically-supported housing must be replaced by one of modern conception and fruitful product. There are ALWAYS 5,000 families on the waiting list for public housing -- more than 20,000 people (including 14,000 children) caught in the deprivation and crime-causing frustration of sub-standard, over-crowded slum housing. We know enough to do better, but in Washington we are lagging far behind the state of the art. Multi-purpose facility development in ways that well might boggle the minds of zoning specialists are available to us to bring about revitalized city life on good economic basis. Public housing can be built for tenant ownership, in structures with school, recreation, and health services, in income-producing combine with commercial facilities that will help the poor even if they make us turn over a few new pages of the rule book.

Second, we must use the major extensions of vacant land in the city, such as Fort Lincoln, the Bureau of Standards site, and, dramatically, the 2,000 acre Anacostia basin, to prepare high quality living and work environment for residents now over-crowded in deteriorated neighborhoods of center city and many areas east of the Anacostia River. Recent failures in urban renewal on a piecemeal basis underline the need for major changes in character and environment -- changes which must be achieved in the first instance on vacant land, only later to be followed by development on cleared land.

~~THIRD, A PERIODICALLY GENERAL CITY PLAN~~ should focus on revitalization of at least two areas: a 15-block radius from the White House and a similar radius from the Capitol. One of our highest priorities is to make our own city a pleasant and viable home for its residents. If we succeed, then any citizen and any visitor to our nation's capital will be able to explore with safety and with pride its urbanity and humanity.

There are some practical steps we can take. First, the city's physical record on provision of publically-supported housing must be replaced by one of modern conception and limited product. There are about 5,000 families on the waiting list for public housing -- more than 20,000 people (including 11,000 children) caught in the deprivation and crime-causing frustration of sub-standard, over-crowded slum housing. We know enough to do better, but in Washington we are lagging far behind the state of the art. Multi-purpose facility development in ways that will begin to change the minds of zoning specialists are available to us to bring about revitalized city life on good economic basis. Public housing can be built for tenant ownership, in structures with schools, recreation, and health services, in income-producing buildings with commercial facilities that will help the poor even if they make us turn over a few new pages of the rule book.

Second, we must use the major extensions of vacant land in the city, such as Fort Lincoln, the Bureau of Standards site, and, dramatically, the 2,000 acre Anacostia basin, to prepare high quality living and work environment for residents not over-crowded in deteriorated neighborhoods of center city and many areas east of the Anacostia River. Recent failures in urban renewal on a piecemeal basis underline the need for major changes in character and environment -- changes which must be achieved in the first instance on vacant land, only later to be followed by development on cleared land.

THIRD, ANACOSTIA BASIN should focus on revitalization of at least two areas: a 15-block radius from the White House and a similar radius from the Capitol. One of our highest priorities is to make our own city a pleasant and viable home for its residents. If we succeed, then our citizens and our visitors to our nation's capital will be able to explore with safety and with pride the richness and humanity.

WHILE APPROACHING ANY STEPS TO IMPLEMENT THESE THREE POINTS, WE MUST FULLY ENGAGE THE CREATIVITY AND WISDOM OF OUR CITY'S CITIZENS. IN PLANNING, IN BUILDING, IN MANAGEMENT, OUR PEOPLE MUST FEEL THAT WE ARE PUTTING OUR THING TOGETHER IN OUR OWN COMMUNITY!!

For too long a time, at tragic human sacrifice in terms of housing and education, the residents of this city have paid the costs of Committee mismanagement, bitter jurisdictional and bureaucratic rivalry, irresponsibility on all levels of public administration. The aim of the D.C. Statehood Party is to put right these past evils through full self-government, locally as a State, and nationally as well-spring of full VOTING representation -- two Senators and two Representatives -- in the Congress of the United States. No group has reason to be more self-interested, more supportive, of this aim than the Washington Board of Realtors. The Board now witnesses its city in the throes of neglectful deterioration, but can, through positive and innovative leadership, assist at its hopeful rebirth.

